

WISCONSIN TRAFFIC SAFETY REPORTER

DECEMBER 1999

FOCUS ON *Impaired Driving*

by Carol Karsten

The problem of impaired driving is very complex. While most people would say they oppose impaired driving, the attitudes and behavior of many people actually appear to endorse it.

On a national level, our goal is to reduce alcohol-related fatalities to 11,000 by the year 2005. For Wisconsin to reach its proportional share of this goal, we need to reduce our alcohol-related fatalities from 282 in 1998 to 202 by the year 2005. We do recognize Wisconsin's success in that the number of vehicle miles traveled in the state has continued to increase while the number of alcohol-related crashes has remained fairly stable. But our goal must be to significantly reduce that number.

As with any social problem, impaired driving needs dedicated resources to create the necessary changes in behavior. In turn, these changes require commitments to be made from people at the federal, state and local levels. This necessarily involves many players. Are you a member of the legislature, law enforcement, judiciary, prosecution, alcohol beverage industry, education and treatment arena, community group, or simply a family? There are opportunities for each and every one of you to help decrease impaired driving in Wisconsin. Just get involved!

By Carol Karsten
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Regional Conference on Impaired Driving

On December 6-8, 1999 at the Concourse Hotel in Madison, a unique conference will bring together presenters with expertise on impaired driving from the upper Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin) and from NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) Region V.

The conference, sponsored by the WisDOT Bureau of Transportation Safety, NHTSA Region V. and the Resource Center on Impaired Driving, University of Wisconsin Law School, is designed to serve the diverse range of people who work in the impaired driving arena. Since 1991 alcohol-related fatalities at the national level have declined, but, if we want to achieve the national goal of reducing fatalities to 11,000 by the year 2005, serious challenges remain: for example, underage drinking, college binge drinking, and repeat offenders, to name a few. Conference sessions, both general and workshop format, will cover these and other impaired driving issues, including innovative enforcement efforts, new legislation, and judicial issues.

The two and one-half days of programs will include: vehicle sanction options; reaching youth in the workplace; prevention programs on campus; .08 BAC (blood alcohol content)—The Illinois Experience; Standardized Field Sobriety Testing, and Drug Recognition Expert programs; substance abuse trends; Pre-trial Intensive Supervision Programs; and public information campaigns. See page 8 for a more detailed description of one of the conference programs.

To register for the conference, contact Sue Morehouse at (608) 262-8892 or email morehous@ecc.uwex.edu.

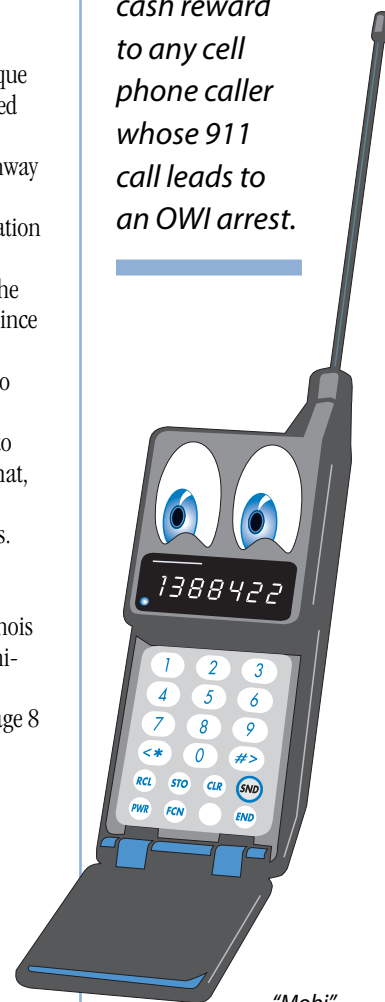
MOBILE EYES Against Dangerous Driving

by Axel Anderson

The single greatest deterrent to impaired driving, even by the most recalcitrant group of offenders—21-34 year olds, is the threat of apprehension. And no program so far has come closer to maximizing that threat than *MOBILE EYES Against Dangerous Driving*.

In December 1997, Madison / Dane County became host to a program to reward cell phone callers who report impaired drivers. Applying the neighborhood watch concept to the streets and highways of the county, *MOBILE EYES* offers a \$100 cash reward to any cell phone caller whose 911 call leads to an OWI arrest.

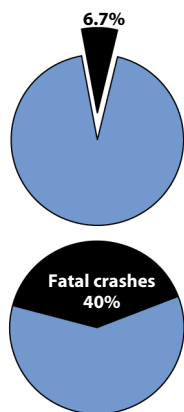
MOBILE EYES
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"Mobi"
the
MOBILE
EYES logo

Continued on page 2

Percent of Wisconsin crashes that were alcohol related (1998)



During 1998, 8,475 crashes (6.7%) involved one or more drivers, pedestrians or bicyclists who had been drinking. However, 251 of the 628 fatal crashes (40%) involved alcohol. In 1979, Wisconsin experienced 593 alcohol-related fatalities. Since that time, alcohol-related fatalities have declined 52% to 282 fatalities in 1998. Alcohol-related injuries have likewise declined since 1979, 63% from 18,681 to 6,850 in 1998.

Source: WisDOT



The **Wisconsin Traffic Safety Reporter** is published by the Bureau of Transportation Safety, Wisconsin Dept. of Transportation. Its purpose is to promote transportation safety, to recognize worthwhile programs, to educate and to share ideas with safety professionals.

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Transportation and the National Highway
Traffic Safety Administration.*

MOBILE EYES against dangerous driving from page 1

Begun with a \$1,000 contribution from a local cell phone dealer, **MOBILE EYES** has raised \$13,000 more from the local business community for rewards. The **MOBILE EYES** Foundation, a private nonprofit organization, receives donations and disburses rewards. No public funds are used for rewards.

The program is coordinated by the sheriff's office, but the 26 other law enforcement agencies in Dane County all participate.

So far 23 agencies have made a total of 119 arrests. During the first few months an average of 4 arrests were made per month. Eight to ten arrests per month are common now.

Some interesting statistics have emerged. Two-thirds of the arrests have occurred between 6 AM and 10 PM, times when police are not usually deployed to make this kind of arrest. If it weren't for the **MOBILE EYES** callers, these individuals would probably have eluded apprehension. A higher-than-usual number of multiple offenders have been arrested. 40% of the drivers apprehended had at least one prior offense, including one sixth, one fifth, six fourth, and sixteen third offenses. The average blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of drivers arrested was 0.2, with a high of 0.5.

Police reports have described many dangerous actions by the OWI offenders arrested due to **MOBILE EYES** calls. Six drivers were involved in hit-and-run crashes; one caused a serious injury before fleeing the scene.

Several callers have been diligent enough to follow the offender home and remain there until the police arrived. Two callers have achieved the distinction of facilitating three arrests

each. Over 80% of the callers have expressed willingness to receive their rewards in public.

Twelve communities, including six in Wisconsin, have contacted the sheriff's office about **MOBILE EYES**, expressing a desire to start this program in their area.

Contact **Axel Anderson**, OWI Program Coordinator, Dane County Sheriff's Office (608) 284-6933

MADD Wisconsin Candlelight Vigil



by Heidi Heier

The Wisconsin state office of Mothers Against Drunk Driving is happy to announce that the 1999 Wisconsin State Candlelight Vigil of Remembrance and Hope will be from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Sunday, December 5, at the Concourse Hotel in Madison.

MADD's Candlelight Vigils are conducted in December each year throughout the United States to remember the victims killed and injured in drunk driving crashes. The purpose of the vigils is to support victims of this violent crime and offer the community an opportunity to come together and to offer remembrance and hope for a less violent future.

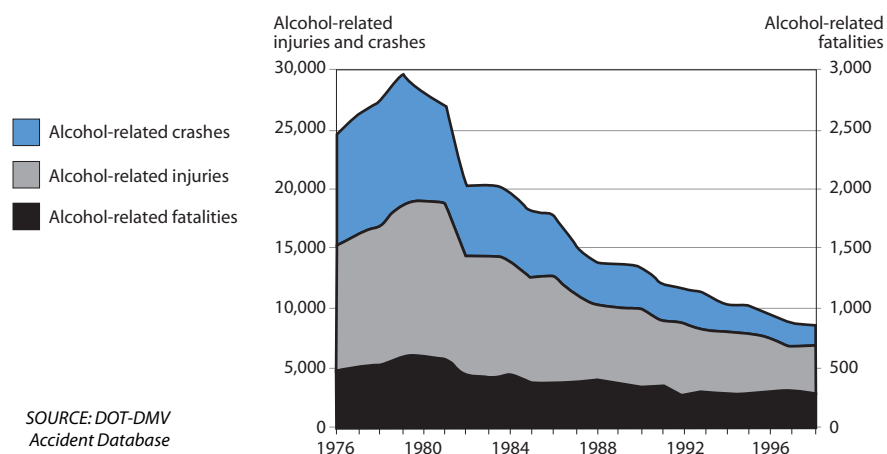
The return of the Candlelight Vigil to Madison will provide an opportunity to re-introduce MADD to an area of the state that currently is without any MADD presence. The Madison setting will also provide the perfect backdrop for a candlelight walk around the Wisconsin State Capitol.

MADD Wisconsin, P.O. Box 536, Appleton, WI, 54912, (800) 799-MADD

Wisconsin State Candlelight Vigil of Remembrance and Hope

4:00 to 6:00 P.M. Sunday, December 5, 1999
Concourse Hotel, Madison

Wisconsin alcohol-related injuries and fatalities from motor vehicle crashes



December

National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month

In 1998, 41,480 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes; 15,981 fatalities were alcohol-related. In 1997, 2,209 young people died in alcohol-related crashes.

To help reduce these senseless tragedies, the National 3D Prevention Month Coalition, made up of public and private sector organizations, has declared December to be National 3D Prevention Month. The coalition encourages community groups, government agencies, law enforcement and businesses through-out the nation to conduct 3D month promotions to get the word out to their communities about the dangers of impaired driving.

NHTSA provides planning materials which serve as a starting point for your 3D month planning efforts, spurring your community's imagination and creativity. The key to success is the involvement of local community organizations.

Check NHTSA's website: www.nhtsa.dot.gov.
Or contact Carol Karsten, WisDOT, (608) 266-0550
carol.karsten@dot.state.wi.us.



Wisconsin Crash Facts

- In 1998, 282 people were killed and 6,850 people were injured in 8,475 alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in Wisconsin. Alcohol-related crashes accounted for 6.7% of all crashes in the state, 40% of all motor vehicle fatalities, and 11% of all motor vehicle injuries.

Since 1988

- Alcohol-related fatalities have declined 28%
- Alcohol-related injuries have declined 33%
- Alcohol-related crashes have declined 39%

Resource Center on Impaired Driving

University of Wisconsin Law School

The resource center serves the state in the best tradition of the Wisconsin Idea. A partnership between WisDOT and the UW Law School, the center provides a wide range of data and legal information on impaired driving issues to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement officers, educators, legislators and citizens. The center also develops and sponsors continuing legal education and training programs on developments unique to the impaired driving arena.

The idea of a resource center was first conceived by a national Traffic Safety Summit. It was recommended for both the national and state levels, and Wisconsin is the only state which has implemented this recommendation. A centralized clearinghouse for information on Operating While Intoxicated and related issues was needed, and WisDOT joined forces with the UW Law School to establish the resource center, with funding support from NHTSA.

The center annually conducts a one-and-a-half day *Traffic and Impaired Driving Law Program* on legal developments (see side bar). Highlights of the 1999 program included "The ABCs of Prosecuting an OWI Case" and "New Drugs and Drug Trends". The center also produces the *Resource Center Report*, a periodic publication on traffic and impaired driving law issues. Other products include a reference manual for implementing victim impact panel programs, the *Prosecutor's Manual*, collaborative work on an OWI enforcement manual, plus being a resource to various committees.

Contact Nina Emerson, center director, (800) 862-1048, ninaj@facstaff.wisc.edu. Visit the center's website at www.law.wisc.edu/rcid/.

- Of the 8,444 drinking drivers involved in crashes in 1998, 13% were under age 21. Since 1988, the number of drinking drivers in crashes has declined 42%. In 1988, 15% of the 14,441 drinking drivers in crashes were under age 21. The minimum drinking age was raised from 18 to 19 in 1984, and from 19 to 21 in 1986.
- During 1998, 37,708 people were arrested for OWI in Wisconsin, including 596 persons who were under 18. This compares to 34,363 OWI arrests in 1988.
- The median time between OWI violation and conviction in 1998 was 54 days.

Mark your calendar for the 6th Annual Program

Traffic and Impaired Driving Law in the New Millennium

April 11-12, 2000

Tuesday & Wednesday

The Paper Valley Hotel

Appleton

Sponsored by the Resource Center on Impaired Driving, University of Wisconsin Law School, in cooperation with the Bureau of Transportation Safety, WisDOT.

This annual one-and-a-half day program focuses on issues unique to the traffic and impaired driving law arenas. The program is designed for a diverse audience of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys as well as people working in the assessment and treatment arena. General and workshop sessions will feature a wide range of national and local presenters.

Brochures and registration forms will be available in February 2000. If you have questions or would like to be on the mailing list, call either of the numbers listed.

Nina Emerson
Resource Center on
Impaired Driving
(800) 862-1048

Carol Karsten
Bureau of
Transportation Safety
(608) 266-0550

Source: 1998 Wisconsin Alcohol Traffic Facts Book (WisDOT)

Youth programs foster prevention

Courageous Decisions— A national alcohol and drug intervention program

The Courageous Decisions program shows students that real-life mistakes have painful consequences

Teenagers have little concept of mortality. They feel invincible, and innumerable times they've seen action TV programs and movies with spectacular crash scenes in which a car rolls over half a dozen times and the driver emerges unscathed.

The *Courageous Decisions* program attempts to correct this make-believe world and give young people a healthy dose of reality. The program shows students that real-life mistakes have painful consequences.

An award-winning program started in 1993 by Judge Michael Martone of the 52nd District Court in Troy, Michigan, *Courageous Decisions* consists of two separate presentations: Courageous Decisions Court (CD Court) presentation, and Courageous Decisions Video (CD Video) presentation. The two are frequently held back-to-back, but the CD Video has been shown by itself around the nation to middle and high school and college students.

During the CD Court presentation, Judge Martone conducts a session of his court at a local middle or high school: real cases, real defendants and real sentences.

The second presentation, the CD Video, consists of Judge Martone engaging the students in an interactive dialogue during a video presentation. Judge Martone, using a multimedia format, shows the students a series of poignant video vignettes and still photos illustrating the catastrophic results of flawed critical thinking. This presentation, coupled with Judge Martone's discussion, leaves a lasting impression. So far, about 43,000 young people have participated.

The program has won the National Crime Prevention Council's Ameritech Award for Excellence in Crime Prevention Programs, and an award from the National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

This material is taken from the program's website at www.courageousdecisions.org

Visit this site for further information on the program, including how you can arrange for Judge Martone to present the program in your community.

Contact Judge Martone at
(248) 526-6700
martonem@co.oakland.mi.us

Teen Court

Teen courts—also called youth or peer courts—are an alternative approach to juvenile justice in which juvenile offenders are sentenced by a jury of their peers. Teen court programs come in many forms, from three- to five-person teen tribunals that recommend sentencing, to a more formal court process in which volunteer teens act as attorneys, bailiffs, clerks and jurors, and the judge is an adult, usually a municipal or circuit court judge, law enforcement officer or attorney.

The goal is to educate young people on the impact their actions have on themselves and others, and to help make a youth's first offense also his or her last.

The teen court movement is growing throughout Wisconsin. In October the *Wisconsin Teen Court Conference 1999* was held in Madison. This program covered starting, funding and evaluating teen courts, recruiting and training volunteers, and balancing the needs of victims, offenders and the community.

Contact Rich van Benschoten
University of Wisconsin-Extension, (608) 262-5020
vanbenschoten@admin.uwex.edu

"Pre-Prom" Judicial Presentations

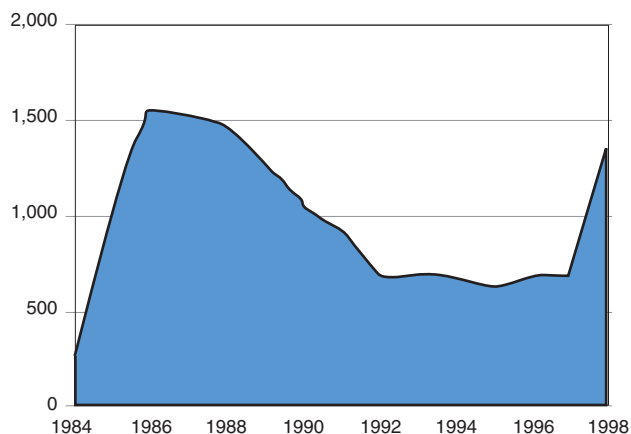
High schools and communities all over Wisconsin hold judicial presentations before prom, homecoming and other big events to help students understand the danger of drinking and driving.

Often these events start with a film, *The Last Dance* (18 minutes), which reenacts a crash which occurred in Illinois. The film dramatizes the consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol and other drugs, and the consequences of driving without using safety belts. Students are then welcomed to participate in a discussion; for example, students describe cases in which people they know have been involved in alcohol-related crashes. A local judge describes the civil and criminal penalties that come with an OWI conviction, and the possibility of pre-employment screening investigations that focus on alcohol and drug usage, citations, arrests and convictions. The discussion also covers the insurance costs associated with an OWI and/or underage drinking offense.

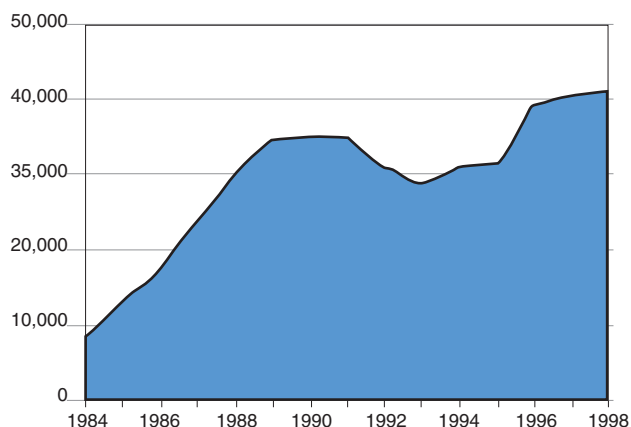
At the end of the presentation the students are encouraged to share what they've learned with their friends, younger students, siblings, and yes, even adults.

Contact Rich van Benschoten (see above).

Underage alcohol operation convictions



Underage alcohol consumption convictions



Beginning in 1982, youth under 18 who violated laws such as alcohol purchase, possession, on premises, false ID, on school grounds, at school-sponsored activities, in a motor vehicle, and "not-a-drop" laws, were subject to fines, supervised community service, and/or suspension of their driver's license. In 1984, the legal drinking age was raised to 19, and then to 21 in 1986.

SOURCE: DOT-DMV Bureau of Driver Services Annual Report 1984-1998

nada drop

Poster and book cover available from WisDOT Maps and Publications. See Resources on page 8.

Meth-related hazards on the road

by Sgt. David J. Catalano

During the past five years, methamphetamine use has increased in some communities by as much as 300% according to the Koch Crime Institute.

Meth use can create a feeling of invincibility, a false sense of confidence and power, and can contribute to aggressive behavior; for example, road rage.

Many legally-obtained ingredients are used to illicitly manufacture meth, including medications containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, red phosphorous, hydrochloric acid, drain cleaners, battery acid, lye, lantern fuel, and antifreeze.

Meth production and trafficking are dangerous because labs and ingredients can explode. Various solvents, precursor and hazardous agents are kept in unmarked containers and transported in vehicles. For law enforcement officers and members of the public who come into contact with the vehicle, these chemicals can burn or irritate the skin, eyes and nose, affect liver and kidneys, and cause neurological damage.

Contact Sgt. Catalano, Wisconsin State Patrol, District 3, (920) 929-3700, david.catalano@dot.state.wi.us.

Meth

D-methamphetamine (meth) is a new twist on an old drug, amphetamines. Amphetamines, also known as "speed", are central nervous system stimulants.

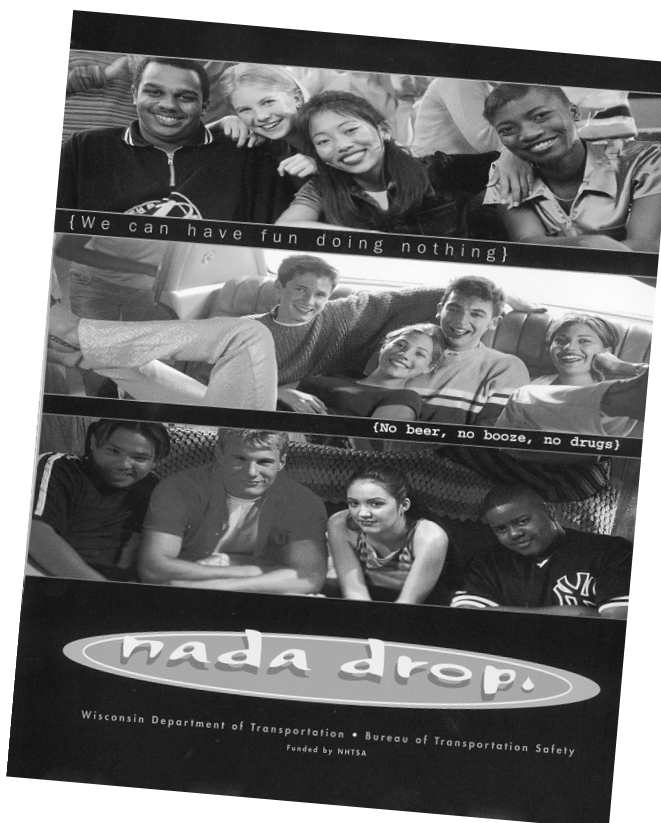
Meth use in California, the Southwest and parts of the Midwest has increased markedly in recent years. For example, teens at clubs and parties use the drug to fight fatigue and dance till morning.

Meth is addictive, and users can develop a tolerance quickly, needing more and more to get high, and going on longer and longer binges. Some users avoid sleep for 3 to 15 days while bingeing.

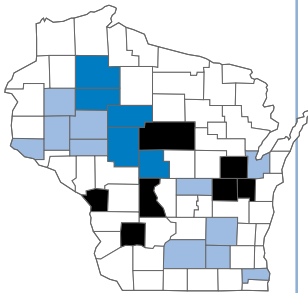
Psychological symptoms of prolonged meth use can resemble those of schizophrenia and are characterized by paranoia, hallucinations, repetitive behavior patterns, and delusions of parasites or insects on the skin. Long-term use, high dosages, or both can bring on full-blown toxic psychosis (often exhibited as violent, aggressive behavior). This violent, aggressive behavior is usually coupled with extreme paranoia.

Taken from

www.drugfreeamerica.org/meth.html



Project Forward



■ Northwoods Coalition constituents
 ■ Northwoods Coalition affiliates
 ■ OJJDP sites

Source:
 Center for Community Outreach
 Marshfield Medical Research
 and Education Foundation

Project Forward Communities combating underage drinking

The Marshfield Medical Research and Education Foundation (MMREF) has created a youth development initiative, *Project Forward*, that is being carried out at the community level to address underage drinking and other youth abusive behaviors.

Learning events are coordinated to bring a more in-depth and comprehensive approach to participants around the state. Community partnerships are assisted in coordinating and documenting their youth development efforts, with the goal of improving knowledge, fostering more positive attitudes, and decreasing alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse.

An example *Project Forward* site is the Barron County Family Preservation and Support Coalition. In mid-1999, Barron County developed a Prevention Services Community Action Plan which is based on priorities identified at the first Barron County Youth Forum. At this forum, over 200 youth and 37 community leaders prioritized solutions to 5 main problems: alcohol and other drug abuse, suicide/depression, race relations/tolerance, eating disorders, and sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS-HIV.

The Barron County Family Preservation and Support Coalition includes youth support, mentoring, and AODA action teams. Coalition members include: 4-H; CESA #11 (Cooperative Educational Services Agency); the Adolescent Health Council of the Barron County Board; Wisconsin Promise; special event groups (e.g., Safe-Nights); and several community and school-based youth asset building efforts. The *Project Forward* coordinator helps coordinate these collaborative efforts.

Statewide arrests for OWI and liquor law violations

	OWI			Liquor Law Violations		
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total
1991						
Male	30,305	407	30,712	20,803	7,726	28,529
Female	5,583	90	5,673	6,502	4,117	10,619
1992						
Male	29,075	324	29,399	18,301	6,450	24,751
Female	5,995	72	6,067	5,877	3,454	9,331
1993						
Male	29,180	317	29,497	17,307	6,474	23,781
Female	5,900	71	5,971	5,710	3,524	9,234
1994						
Male	28,740	348	29,088	18,459	6,860	25,319
Female	5,832	106	5,938	6,117	3,908	10,025
1995						
Male	28,857	346	29,203	18,730	7,287	26,017
Female	6,148	65	6,213	6,537	3,957	10,494
1996						
Male	30,483	395	30,878	21,215	8,862	30,077
Female	6,663	121	6,784	7,532	4,828	12,360
1997						
Male	30,993	420	31,413	21,639	8,721	30,360
Female	6,901	123	7,024	7,497	5,026	12,523
1998						
Male	29,647	467	30,114	24,591	9,661	34,252
Female	7,465	129	7,594	8,642	5,453	14,095

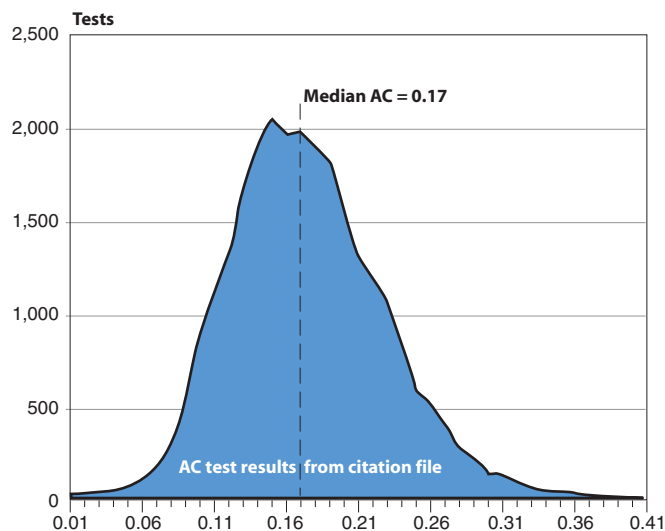
OWI: Operating a motor vehicle While Intoxicated LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS: Everything other than OWI such as Furnishing Alcohol to Minors, Drinking in Public, and all Underage Drinking Violations such as "Not a Drop", consumption and possession.

Adult: Anyone 18 years old or older.

Juvenile: Anyone under the age of 18 years.

Source: Office of Justice Assistance

1998 OWI test results by alcohol concentration (AC)



Source: WisDOT

Other examples of *Project Forward* sites: Brown County Healthy Communities, Hmong Assoc. of Wood County, Ho Chunk Nation, Waushara Prevention Council, and the Wood County Partners for Youth.

Project Forward receives funding from the US Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Drug-Free Communities Program, with matching dollars from MMREF, along with resources from the WisDOT Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) through the UW-Eau Claire College of Arts and Sciences Continuing Education. Technical assistance, consultation, training and resources are provided to *Project Forward* sites.

In the same spirit of collaboration, WisDOT BOTS has awarded seven counties (see map) with community grants from OJJDP. A variety of strategies are funded to help combat underage drinking, including enforcing underage drinking laws.

For further information, contact Carol Karsten
 WisDOT BOTS, (608) 266-0550

carol.karsten@dot.state.wi.us

Wisconsin's Intoxicated Driver Intervention Program Decreasing recidivism among repeat offenders through pre-trial intensive supervision

by Maureen Boyle

In 1993, Milwaukee County, in partnership with the State of Wisconsin and Wisconsin Correctional Service (WCS), a private not-for-profit human service agency, established a pilot project aimed at reducing the rate of recidivism among repeat drunk drivers, as well as reducing the number of fatal crashes on Wisconsin roadways. The Intoxicated Driver Intervention Program (IDIP) has saved Milwaukee County taxpayers more than \$500,000 per year since 1993 in costs associated with the arrest, prosecution and punishment of repeat offenders.

In recognition of the program's success in Milwaukee, the state legislature authorized state monies to support pre-trial intervention programs across the state based on the WCS model. To date, four other Wisconsin counties have successfully adapted the WCS model to meet their needs, and the outlook is positive for decreased rates of recidivism across the state.

The problem: repeat drunk driving

Widespread public concern over the problem of repeat drunk driving resulted in the Repeat Offender Act (1991). The Act, which took effect in January 1993, had two principal aims: to impose stricter penalties on repeat offenders; and to offer them greater access to treatment for substance abuse. Stricter penalties included increased jail sentences, license revocation periods, and vehicle sanctions. On the treatment side, the new law authorized sentencing courts to consider pre-conviction voluntary assessment and driver safety plan participation.

Although these punitive measures worked to keep repeat offenders off the road during their period of incarceration, such sanctions did not work to deter or prevent problem drinkers from getting behind the wheel once they were released back into the community.

Since long-term heavy drinkers seem to be immune to general deterrence approaches, Wisconsin traffic safety officials began to focus on pre-conviction alternatives authorized by the new law. This search for an innovative approach led to the development of the pre-trial intensive supervision program.

The Intoxicated Driver Intervention Program

IDIP began as a federally-funded pilot program in Milwaukee County, which was a natural starting point because of the interest and proven success of a pre-trial diversion program for non-traffic offenders run by WCS. Representatives of WCS garnered the support and participation of citizen groups as well as elected officials, including judges and the district attorney. They also met with members of MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving)

and local alcohol assessment providers, all of whom responded favorably to the program format, which incorporates early intervention, intensive supervision and monitored treatment.

Wisconsin's penalty scheme includes both mandatory minimum and maximum fines and jail terms. IDIP uses the incentive of a decreased monetary penalty and/or jail sentence to encourage participation in the program. Successful participants usually receive the mandatory minimum fine and jail term, while nonparticipants are sentenced according to a matrix of penalties which sets higher levels for incarceration and fines.

Admission to the program consists of an interview with a caseworker who reviews the defendant's criminal history, current case status, and social and family history. The caseworker reviews the requirements and rules of the program with the participant, and develops a plan for intervention. A urine specimen is taken to test for the use of controlled substances as well as alcohol. Participants are expected to actively participate in the program until the final disposition of their case. Specifically, participants are required to:

- Attend all scheduled court hearings and appointments.
- Cooperate with all programs recommended by the caseworker.
- Abstain from the use of alcohol and other drugs
- Submit to random urine analysis and breath tests.
- Contribute to the cost of the program according to their ability to pay.

The IDIP begins with an alcohol and other drug assessment as required by state law. The caseworker uses the results to recommend a treatment program. Most participants are ordered into outpatient therapy, and virtually all must attend meetings of self-help groups. Additionally, all participants are required to attend at least one victim impact panel sponsored by MADD.

An independent evaluation reported that the recidivism rate for program participants was one-half that of a control group. An internal WCS evaluation found that defendants who did not participate in the program were ten times more likely to be arrested for driving while their licenses were revoked or suspended, and they were seven times more likely to be arrested for other types of offenses while their repeat drunk driving case was pending.

For more information, contact Nina Emerson, director of the Resource Center on Impaired Driving (see article on page 3) or Carol Karsten (see page 8). In addition to her work as the Resource Center assistant director, Ms. Boyle prosecutes traffic and other crimes as an assistant district attorney in Walworth County.

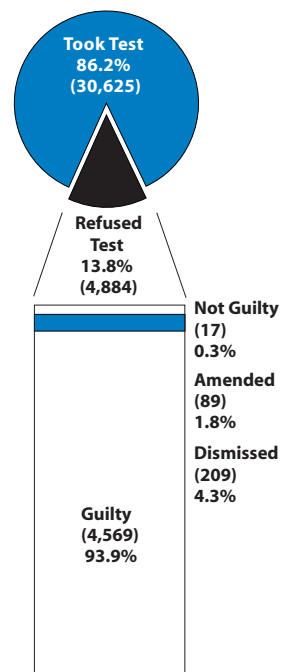
The recidivism rate for program participants was one-half that of a control group.

Characteristics of program defendants

Age	
Under 31	30%
31-40	43%
41 and over	27%
Gender	
Male	91%
Race/ethnicity	
White	82%
BAC at arrest	
1.1 through 1.9	25%
2.0 through 2.9	40%
Refused test	35%
Prior OWI convictions	
One	40%
Two	36%
Three or More	24%

Source: WCS — 1997

1998 Dispositions of OWI Refusals

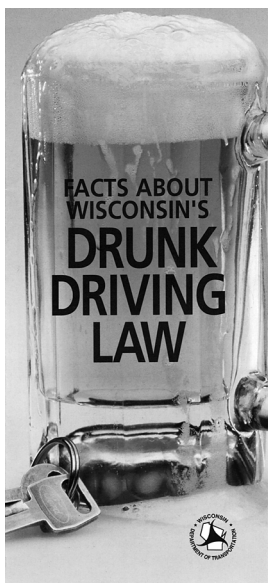


Source: WisDOT



IMPAIRED DRIVING Resources

WisDOT is a good source of public informational and education resources.



WisDOT:

Bureau of Transportation Safety

Carol Karsten, Alcohol Program Manager, (608) 266-0550, carol.karsten@dot.state.wi.us.

Maps and Publications Sales

Public information brochures and other educational resources, (608) 246-3265

NHTSA's website (www.nhtsa.dot.gov) includes crash statistics and information about all kinds of alcohol-related issues: for example, .08 BAC, young adult drinking drivers, zero tolerance for youth, and prevention programs such as *Campaign Safe and Sober*.

Resource Center on Impaired Driving

University of Wisconsin Law School (see article on page 3) provides data, legal information and programs on impaired driving to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement officers, educators, legislators and citizens; (800) 862-1048, www.law.wisc.edu/rcid/.

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources

produces and disseminates educational materials, offers prevention services, and provides information throughout Wisconsin and around the nation. These resources promote resiliency and help to build healthy individuals, families, and communities. The clearinghouse is a unit of University Health Services at UW-Madison; (608) 263-2797, www.uhs.wisc.edu/wch/

National Commission Against Drunk Driving

identifies strategies and programs that show promise in reducing the incidence of impaired driving (www.ncadd.com).

Ethnographic Profile of the Drunk Driving Recidivist

At the Regional Conference on Impaired Driving (see page 1) the presenter for one of the general programs will be William L. White, Senior Research Consultant with Chestnut Health Systems / Lighthouse Institute.

As part of long-term efforts to promote effective intervention strategies to reduce drunk/drugged driving (DD), the Lighthouse Institute has been attempting to construct clinical profiles of alcohol/drug-impaired drivers. This work is based on the assumption that impaired drivers are not a homogenous group, there are different pathways to drunk/drugged driving, and these pathways are reflected in discrete sub-populations who share different characteristics, and that greater knowledge of these sub-populations could lead to the development of more effective public safety strategies. One of our efforts in this area involves an attempt to profile aspects of the multiple DD offender that might have been missed within the existing research literature.

For the past eight years White has conducted interviews/discussions with individuals who have the most direct involvement with the DD recidivist: judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, evaluators, treatment specialists, and correctional personnel. The purpose is to construct a profile which, once empirically tested and validated, could lead to the identification of those offenders who pose the greatest threat to public safety BEFORE they enter the category of DD recidivist.

